THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. AILY, per Month.... UNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, por Vest AILY AND SUNDAY, per Month

Postage to Foreign Countries added

THE SUN, New York City. LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Rureau of the United Priess and New York Associated Priess is at 21 to 23 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country "I Am Not a Democrat."

On March 17, 1896, the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN declared at Mount Verpon. Ill.: "I am not a Democrat."

What have Democrats to do with a mar who has proclaimed that he is not a Demo crat; who repeatedly boasted of his intention not to support a gold candidate or a gold platform; and who is now, after two years or more of intriguing with the Populists, the Populist candidate on a Populist platform?

The Bryan Demonstration.

An enormous crowd, influenced chiefly by curiosity, and without enthusiasm, assembled in and about the Madison Square Gar den last evening, on the occasion of the formal announcement to WILLIAM JEN-NINGS BRYAN of Nebraska that he had been nominated by the Chicago Convention for the office of President of the United States. It had been confidently expected and pre-

dicted by his friends that he would make a great speech-so confidently that it would not have been strange if he had failed to realize all that was thus predicted of him. But we are sure that no one, even among those with whom his candidacy finds the least favor, ever ventured to anticipate such a failure as actually occurred.

Mr. BRYAN was received by his vast au dience with the applause of civility due to a stranger. His hearers came to listen to an orator. They staved-or, rather, they did not stay-to listen to a reader. The man who is said to have electrified the Chicago Convention with his oratory, stupefied a New York assemblage by his reading of thirty-three printed pages of a prepared speech. He had hardly read five pages before the audience began to move out, slowly and noiselessly at first, and then without care or semblance of silence, and the verdict among the friends and foes of the candidate alike was that the whole demonstration fell far short of the success that had been expected.

We shall not attempt now to discuss the assertions and arguments contained in Mr. BRYAN's elaborate essay further than to say that the document fully confirms the opinion that he is utterly unfit to be trusted with the high office to which he aspires.

His melancholy failure last night to make any favorable impression on the thinking people of this city is a guarantee of the continuance of good government in this country, and a deserved rebuke to the Chicago revolutionists, who have tried to steal the good name of the Democracy.

An Election Motto for Workingmen. " We don't want any 55-cent dollars in this town!

The voice that thus greeted the BRYAN procession as it made its way through Huntingdon, Pa., gave utterance to an undying truth. The sentiment was true in Huntingdon

and it is true in New York.

We don't want any 53-cent dollars in this town to pay to our policemen, our firemen. our street cleaners, our laborers on the public works of the city, our wage earners of all kinds and conditions.

The sort of dollar that the city of New York wants for its workingmen is the 100cent dollar.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and his porters, on the other hand, propose to pay wages in a cheapened dollar, a dollar with 47 cents of its value clipped off.

"Of all the people interested in silver." says BLAND of Missouri, "the agricultural people and the laboring people are the ones who have the most at stake."

And he should have added that they are the ones who will suffer most if free silver

"We don't want any 53-cent dollars in this town" is an excellent election motto for every New York workingman who does not want to see his earnings diminished by the success of the Free Silverites.

Divine Providence and the Election.

"Young man, CHRIST ain't bothering much with politics just now," responded Senator TILLMAN of South Carolina on Tuesday to a young man who was arguing with him that the National Committee of the Chicago ticket should take a lesson from CHRIST'S treatment of the money changers in the temple, and should turn out Mr.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN. On the same day the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE wrote to THE SUN in this wise:

"The Lord Aimighty alone knows what will be the lecision of the ballot box in November, but no one can make me believe that this country, which seems from the foundation of our institutions to hav under Divine protection, will be allowed through the unwisdom of its friends to go to ruin."

Dr. TALMAGE appears at great advantage as compared with TILLMAN here. Contrast his reverent language with the brutal remark of the man who misrepresents what was once a great and gallant community in the Senate of the United States!

But in a certain sense TILLMAN's utterance carries with it a truthful suggestion. There is nothing that the Founder of Christianity could approve in the anarchical political movement in which the South Carolina Senator is so conspicuous a figure.

Manly Words from Three True Democrats.

The Hon. WILLIAM M. SINGERLY of Philadelphia is not only the proprietor and editor of one of the most judicious and powerful Democratic newspapers in the United States, but he is also a political leader practical skill. He was the last candidate of his party for Governor of Pennsylvania. His name heads the list of Presidential Electors nominated by the State Convention at Allentown before BRYAN and his Populists had captured the organization of the national Democracy.

To-day, at the meeting in Harrisburg of the Democratic State Committee, Mr. Macedonia, and, moreover, the two ele-SINGERLY will offer his resignation as candidate for Elector, and will ask that his name be withdrawn from the ticket. Mr. SINGERLY does not withdraw because he is | would be practicable. It follows that the

cause he is yet a Democrat, and because he believes in Democratic principles, and supports them, and intends to support them, to ase his own forcible phrase, "as long as his ongue can wag or there is breath in him." He refuses to be a party to the surrender of the flag of the regular army of the old Democracy to the miscellaneous berd of Populism.

The Hop. GEORGE GRAY of Delaware is now serving his third term as Senator of the United States. He has received high honors from the Democracy of his own State, and is widely known and greatly esteemed by Democrats throughout the Union. In the Senate he has been regarded for several years as the peculiar representative and chosen spokesman of the present Administration. On some questions of policy, and even of principle, THE SUN has not agreed with Senator GRAY, while always respecting his intelligence and his character. In the crisis of 1896, Senator GRAY is proving the genuineness of his Democracy. Read his remarks to a correspondent of Mr. BENNETT's Herald:

"I havelent endorsed Brian and Sawall, nor do I contemplate doing so. I have been a Democrat all my life, and I do not propose to be driven out of my party at this time because my views on some ques-tions differ from those of many of my fellow Demo-crats. The conclusions of the Chicago Convention by no means met my approva!. I am not in sympathy with this ALTOELD-TILLMAN-BRYAN free-silver move

ment, and have never been.
"Whatever may be the decision in the State Co ention on Aug. 18 in regard to the State ticket, I will submit to it, but as to the Electoral and Congres ticket I propose to exercise my own individual opin regardless of my party's decision upon it. To surren der the opinion I have had and maintained on the money question would be equivalent to sacrificing my self-respect, and I don't propose to compromi myself at this time

"I think there will be a third ticket put in the field n Delaware, and I believe it will promote the success of our State ticket, because it would have a tendency

One of the mainstays of Democracy in the distant State of Washington, that newer New England of the Pacific Northwest, is the Hon. HUGH C. WALLACE of Tacoma. He has worked hard and long to build up the organization in Washington, and ever since the Territory became a State he has represented it in the Democratic National Committee. He was a delegate to Chicago. By the sincerity of his convictions and the disinterestedness of his efforts in behalf of his party, Mr. WALLACE has gained great influence with the Washington Democrats.

Within the past day or two the Demo cratic National Committee has been gathered for business in this town. Mr. WAL-LACE did not come East to join the retainers of the Populist BRYAN. Instead of coming he sent to Senator Jones, the Chairman of the committee, a letter resigning his membership, and stating his reasons for resignation with a clearness and candor which ought to win for him the respect of all honest men. This letter is printed in the Portland Oregonian of last Thursday. We copy a part of this very creditable expression of a Washington Democrat's Democratic sentiments:

"My convictions of duty require me to tender my resignation as a member of the Democratic National Committee. I cannot act with those who have taken their stand upon the Chicago platform

"A question of supreme importance is p resented in that portion of the Chicago platform that demands the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and allver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without wa ing for the aid or consent of any other nation.' This is a demand which, if put into execution, would change money standard of our country. To enact free coin age at 16 to 1 would be to overvalue silver by nearly one half. The consequences of such a change would be catastrophic. Such violent alteration of contracts and credits of debts and values, carrying with it re-duction of the purchasing power of wages, could not take place without general disaster. The mere thought of the consequences of such transfer of our money from one metal to the other, upon a ratio so

alse, cannot be entertained without deepest alarm "Results of the change of standard, thus forced would be repudiation, pure and simple. Hostility to property is made the basis of this appeal to the peode. Moreover, the Chicago platform proposes abolish the Democratic and constitutional right of private contract, by declaring that no one shall stipu-late to pay in present standard money.

"The present pistform repudiates the uniform

action of the party on the subject of coinage fr the days of JEFFERSON. That father of Democracy laid down the principle that the market ratio must be the basis of the coinage ratio; and this same principle was followed in the effort to readjust the c age ratio in the time of Jackson. Never was it im agined by these statesmen that the metals could be forced together upon an arbitrary ratio by a legislative act.

the present standard I shrink with apprehension and alarm; and I must, as a Democrat, condemn that departure from the principles and practice of the party which threatens so dire a result

"Other differences there are, but I do not dwell pon them. I cannot, however, forbear protest against the invitation to riot and anarchy that is covertly presented in the censure of the National Administration for its suppression of the mob violence that recently obstructed the railways, stopped the mails, interrupted inter-State traffic, terrorized the country, and caused immense destruction of property. The people of the United States can not give up their right to enforcement of law and order; and when State authorities cannot or will not act, the Federal Government should act and m act. One of the proclaimed objects of the Constitu

tion is to 'insure domestic tranquility.'
"It is impossible for me to retain this position under "it is impossible for the to retain this position under the implication it would carry that I acquiesce in the radical and dangerous departure of the Chicago Con-vention from the principles and policy of the Demo-eratio party in matters of so grave concernment."

The same convictions of duty are impel ling not merely three, but thousands and hundreds of thousands of citizens, who are just as good Democrats as are Colonel Sin-GERLY, Senator GEORGE GRAY, and Mr. WALLACE of Washington, to repudiate both the platform and the candidates of the Convention of Repudiators. Honor to these true Democrats, these men of patriotic courage! Let their example shine!

The Danger Spot in Macedonia.

Why is it that the present disturbances in the Balkan peninsula are viewed with so much anxiety in Europe? The Foreign Offices remained indifferent while Armenia was made a slaughter house and a waste, and Crete became a cockpit; why then are they so much agitated now that the cry goes up from a third section of the Sultan's subjects: "Come over into Macedonia and help us"? The appeal has been answered by both Greece and Bulgaria, and it is this double response that creates a perplexing situation, the outcome of which may be the long-expected general war, unless Turkey can promptly stamp out disaffection by brute force.

Macedonia is a prize in itself by reason of its fertile soil and its harbors in the Ægean, but the acquisition of it is of peculiar and vital moment to Bulgaria and Greece, since only thus can either of these States be converted from an insignificant into a considerable power. Each has hisendowed with wit, courage, and great torical pretensions to the province, the claims of the last-named country dating, of course, from classical times, and those of the former from the medieval Bulgarian empire, which stretched from the Danube to the Archipelago. Each of the aspirants may also set up a more solid claim which is based on continuous occupation, for there are about as many Bulgarians as Greeks in ments of the subject population are evenly distributed over the whole region, so that no geographical and ethnical division of it Macedonia the successful insurrectionists would fall to fighting among themselves, and presently the whole Balkan peninsula would be in a blaze, to extinguish which would require the intervention of one of

the great powers. Just here the danger of a general war is recognized. The intervening power must be either Austria or Russia, but their interests are irreconcilable, unless a sweeping partition of the Ottoman assets is agreed upon. No doubt FRANCIS JOSEPH could re store order as effectually in Macedonia as he has restored it in Bosnia, but the Czar could not brook the possession of Salonica by Austria, unless he were simultaneously allowed to occupy Constantinople. These two sovereigns, however, would not be permitted to arrange things to suit themselves. When the parcellation of Turkey comes, France will want her share, and England hers; and even Italy has an eye on Tripoli. It was the almost insuperable difficulty of accommodating conflicting claims that last year caused Germany and Russia to concur in the harsh judgment that it was better to leave Armenia to her fate than to begin the process of interference, which would inevitably lead to the disruption of the Ottoman Empire.

There are signs, however, of a sudden and marked change of policy at St. Petersburg. caused by the fervent sympathy of the Russian people for their coreligionists in Crete. It is reported that the Czar is inclined to countenance a blockade of Crete by a British fleet for the purpose not of hindering the despatch of munitions of war to the insurgents, but of obstructing the reënforcement of the Turkish troops now in the island. The struggle there would be soon over if this plan were carried out, for the Cretan Christians outnumber their Moslem neighbors in a ratio variously computed at from three to one to seven to one. It is also to be noted that the same motive which would impel Russia to take this course in regard to Crete, would operate with at least equal force in the case of Macedonia, for there not only are the Christian inhabitants members of the so-called Orthodox Church, but half of them are of the Slavonic race. But a willingness to take some practical step on behalf of Macedonia implies a renunciation of the attempt to prop up Ottoman rule and a recognition of the fact so long ignored that the sole solution of the Eastern question is the partition of the Sultan's inheritance.

Should a change of front be made, the civilized world would have reason to rejoice, for then the remnant of the Armenians would at last find a protector.

Spanish Bombast.

It is diverting to hear the outery for war with this country which is again raised in Spain, not, as was the case last year, by angry mobs in the streets, but by leaders in politics and Generals in the army. When the Liberal leader, ex-Premier SAGASTA, declares that he looks for an outbreak of war between Spain and the United States; when the Carlist leader, Seffor MELLA, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, calls upon the Madrid Government to prepare for the inevitable conflict; when Gen. CALLEJA and Gen. Pando, standing in the Senate, make bellicose speeches, in which they sneer at the military power of this country; when semi-official Spanish journals stir up hatred toward the American Government we must think that plenty of Spanish politicians and military commanders are fools and fire-eaters. Yet there have been many utterances of the kind by high personager within the past few weeks, and reported in the despatches from Madrid.

This is certainly not a fitting time for any such bombast. The American Government has dealt most generously with Spain, has acceded, we believe, to every Spanish request, has done all it can do for Spanish authority in Cuba, has turned its face against the struggle of the liberty-loving Cubans, and has rendered the most important services to the Spanish Minister at Washington, as may be seen by a letter which we print from there. It must be said that, under the circumstances, only infatuated and ungrateful Spaniards could address words of insolence and defiance United States, or threaten to make war upon a country which has befriended them at heavy expense to itself. It is wholly at our cost that the pro-Spanish proclamation issued by Mr. CLEVELAND last week will be enforced.

When we think of Spain's decrepitude, her empty treasury, her wretched plight in Cuba, her mutinous army, the terrible condition of her troops in the field, her beggary, her terror as the insurgents approach her throat, her discomfited WEYLER, her Cuban charnel house, and her perils from factions at home, it would seem as though she were not less irrational than blatant. We are not in the least angered at the words of bombastic Spaniards. We are merely diverted by them.

The Defence of the Scaboard.

With the award of the new contracts for gun forgings, for mortars, and for carriages, under the appropriations made at the last session of Congress, another step is now taken in coast defence.

That the prices of war ships have fallen greatly of late years is well known, and the recent bidding shows that the same is true of ordnance for the forts, the Government getting for its outlay six heavy guns, six mortars, and eleven mortar carriages more than it expected.

But of still more public interest is the fact that much of this material will be delivered within a year. Of all the contracts the most noticeable, as it seems to us, are those made for the 10-inch disappearing carriages. The new guns will all be useful in due time, but we already have on hand many more heavy guns than can be mounted, for the lack of carriages, so that the provision for adding others possesses less interest just now. But the award of twelve 10-inch carriages to be delivered in fifteen months, eight more in sixteen months, and ten in nineteen months, gives a promise that we shall at least have twenty heavy guns mounted on these carriages by the end

of 1897 and ten more during 1898. It is only to be regretted that no disappearing carriages for the 12-inch guns are under contract, the reason being that the type or model gun carriage of this calibre is not yet completed. Only after it has been tested and approved can duplicates be made. Thus the defence of the coasts is very backward, not so much for the lack of 12-inch guns as of the carriages desired for them; and this lack, unfortunately, must still exist for a long time.

We are also greatly behind in emplace ments even for such guns as have carriages ready for them, or will soon have them. The liberal appropriation of the last session for the construction of batteries removes all excuse for allowing this lack to exist longer. When Congress comes together again next winter, it should be possible no longer a Democrat. He withdraws be moment the Turks were driven out of to show that work has been started

on several such batteries, and that preference has been given to the ports most necessary to defend, and to those for which guns and carriages can be most promptly supplied, so as to put the emplacements to use. The supply of mortars and their carriages will no doubt go on at a good speed.

We have received from an intelligent and patriotic gentleman of Boston a check for two hundred dollars to be applied by us toward increasing the circulation of THE SUN between now and election day. We thank our Bostor friend sincerely, and we shall endeavor to administer his benefaction in the way that will de the most good.

It would be interesting to hear that Mr. WILLIAM McKINLEY had consented to deliver a speech in Madison Square Garden in reply to Mr. BRYAN's speech. McKinley is an experienced, substantial, and effective speaker.

REFORM IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES. How Miss Helen Ward Would Have It.

From the Commercial Tribune.
You see women out wheeling who would like to return home except for the torture of put ting on house dresses. They are feeling healthy and comfortable, but as soon as they get in the house they must abandon comfort and such health as they have gained and put on long. heavy skirts and tight waists again. The lungs that are now expanded must be laced together The hips, now moving naturally, must be tied lown and weighted with tons of heavy skirts The knees that are positively revelling in their new-found freedom must go back to the old imprisonment, No wonder the women linger along the high roads and in the byways and o stone fences and in hedges, hesitating about going home and "getting dressed."

It is for the bloycle dress that I am going to peak. Not the cycle dress on the wheel, but the cycle dress in the house. You have never een such a thing. Neither have other people but they will.

The cycle dress in the house is a short on that reaches a little below the knees. It is put on on hot days, or when the cyclist is tired, can be made as fanciful as one picases, but it it the length and can be made as fanciful as one pleases, but it is
the length and snape that make it what it is,
It must hang loose from the shoulders and be
short. Those two features are requisites.
Now, I expect to be told I am crazy. Mrs.
Bloomer suffered a martyrdom in her day for
being "crazy" in the same way, and now women have crected a monument to her memory
for "the courage of her convictions."
Two years ago the wor, we have the basiles.

men have erected a monument to her memory for "the courage of her convictions."

Two years ago the women who went bicycling in short dresses were considered anything but that which they wanted to be. They were looked at askauce by nice women and frowned to be an entire that which they wanted to be they were looked at askauce by nice women and frowned at by men who had their wives along. It was a very "sporty" thing to go cycling in a short dress.

With my house bicycle dress I expect opposition. The feature of this dress is that it is to be put on in the house after wheeling. It is primarily intended for cyclists hecause they are the only ones who will wear it. They have got used to short skirts, and know how nice they are. They are the ones who will take it up first.

The short dress is a merry little affair of nice materials, and as full of furbelows any ou please. It can be absolutely fancy, high necked, long sleeves, ribboned, and trimmed as you like. But it is short.

sieeves, ribboned, and trimmed as you like. But it is short.

The shortness is its peculiarity, or one of them. The length is exactly the same as a bloycle skirt, and it is to be worn in the same way, with galters, if you must have them, or with dark stockings and slippers. It is sure to be becoming, just as cycle dresses are becoming to every woman, making an oid lady discernible from a young one only by her white hair.

The way to wear the cycle house skirt is first with bloomers, just as though awheel. No women are wearing those muslin underthings nowadays; that is, no women who are athletic. The starched ruffles would drive them crazy.

They jump into tights, perhaps slik ones, and over these, which reach from ankle to chin, they slip a pair of stockings. Next comes this little cycle dress. It is of slik, and made as pretty as possible.

pretty as possible.

In this rig the woman athlete is ready to go on. Her muscles, now getting atrength, continue to improve. She is now dreased for the day at home. In this neat little dress she receives her callers, takes luncheon, lounges on the couch, looks out the window, and spends a happy afternoon. She is not wound up and tightened up into those awful swathing things which women have so long worn. When it comes dinner time she can don her conventional dress, if she pleases, and spends conventional evening. But many wear them all the time, except for the street, then put on a cycling dress.

time, except for the street, then put on a cycling dress.

Have you been to the seashore this summer? And if you have, were you not envious of the men in their white sweaters and trousers? You can't wear the latter just yet, but you can wear "one garment" just as the men do. Yes, and lots of girls are doing it, though they don't dare to say a word about it for fear of being thought too progressive.

It is claimed that a short house dress is horribly immodest. Well, we shall see. When the bicycle skirts came in and women mounted the wheel in them and rode the wind, grandmothers remained at home to pray for the girl's modesty! "Might it never disappear utterly!" Now people who call a bicycle skirt anything but the neatest and sweetest thing in the world are hard to find. Everybody admires the neat little rig.

Of course, I don't pretend that it is all for beauty alone. That would be foolish. But I do hold that it is for health. I contend that it is next to idiotic for a woman to spend time and money in getting her health awheel, and then spoil it all by tightening up before she has had a chance to get her breath fully.

spoil it all by tightening up before she has had a chance to get her breath fully.
Where does my recompense come in? Oh. I belong to a woman's league whose name I am not going to tell, and we are satisfied with the reforms we bring about, and our own gratification thereof. We give all we know freely to others. And when they see and foliow after, we are repaid!

HELEN WARD.

The Enemy of Repudiation. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In speaking of New York as "the enemy's country." Bryan simply means that public sentiment in that

locality is overwhelmingly against the idea of repu-Only One Question Now.

From the Philadelphia Record, When the threats of depreciated currency and re pudiation shall have been averted, then will be the time to talk of other questions.

The Repudiation Outlook in Pennsylvania. From the Philadelphia Times. Every indication now points to a vote in November f about 700,000 for McKinley and not over 300,000 for Bryan.

She Was from Philadelphia, From the Philadelphia Record. A young mies stopping in the country near a cemetery, answered her mother's letter thus: "Dear mamma, I don't want to come home. We have na, I don't want to come home. We have a funeral every day, and it's much livelier than at our

Trimetallic Disagreement. From the Indianapolis Journal. Watts-How is politics up your way?
Potts-At the house we are on a trimetallic basis. toward silver, I favor gold, and the aired girl is dead in love with the copp

The Free Sliver Cyclone.

AlR: "The Bowery."
The "Free Slive: Cyclone" would sweep the land. llown from the mouths of Bryan and Blane Leaving disaster along its track. Ripping the coat from the toller's back; ns and wages both cut in two, hat's what the Free Silver Cyclone would do, While promising plenty for me and you; We'll never support such a fake! The Free Silver Cyclone's unhealthy breath Would carry financial disease and death; It would lift the roof from the poor man's house,

nd make him as thin as an o d church mor full hundred cents against fifty three is not an exchange that we care to We'll never support such a fake! The Free Silver bellows from out of the West, Must never be put to a practical test. 'Tis dangerous playing with unknown tools, such games are best fitted for children and fools To wreck our country would be no joke. To bend our necks to a Free Silver yoke.

We'll never support such a fake! (Chorus.) We don't want silver, we do want gold. We want good wages for young and old; a hundred-cent dollar throughout the la n spite of the blowing of Bryan and Bland, hall carry prosperity safe and sure Right into the homes of rich and poor. Our National honesty shall end

nd break the backs of our honest folk;

CHORUS Free Silver! Free Silver They do such things and they say such things; Free Silver! Free Silver! We'll never support such a fake!

SILVER IN WEST FIRGINIA.

A Sweeping Statement by Senator Stewar

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Under the caption "Senator Stewart's Views" a letter of Aug. 7, addressed by him to Mr. W. R Hearst, was published in the New York Journal. as follows:

I have been in the Springs district of this section or some days. I find that the feeling here among he people is as intense for allver as in any section hat I have visited. hvery one I have met concedes the State for Bryan

the estimated majority ranges from 25,000 to 50,000.

When I suggest that they may be extravagant they mmediately go Into details, and name many Reput licans of their locality who have come out for Bryan.

They say that there will be fifty Republicans to vote for Bryan for every goldite that votes against ilm, and, so far as I can see, they appear to be right

WILLIAM M. STEWART, Senator from Nevada. Senator Stewart has been at these Springs the some days" he refers to, and the only people he has seen are the people congregated here, and their views are not for silver.

An indication of the sentiment prevailing here shown in the result of a poll taken to-day, which decides that more than 90 per cent, o the votes are for the gold standard. The Senatordrew on his imagination or he has been grossly misled. JOHN A. BAKER, Washington, D. C.

A. B. GWATHMEY, New York. W. ROY STEPHENSON, Winchester, Va. J. W. JOHNSTON, Macon. Ga. WILLIAM H. Ross, Mobile, Ala. R. M. GILBERT, Columbus, O. Rev. Dr. BARTEN, Norfolk, Va. JOHN D. POTTS, C. and O. R. R., Richmond, Va CHARLES H. PETTET, Louisville, Ky. ROBERT S. BOSHER, Richmond, Va. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 10.

A Letter from Colorado,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The enclosed is a copy of a letter from one of the best known men in Colorado and a large mine owner. It is dated July 31. T. L. M., Jr. My Dean ---: I have yours of 25th and am half impatient over it. I would as soon vote for the devil as for the Chicago platform. I will not try to answer your questions. It would be a loss of time. There is no use harrowing up your feelings and having a fit over what may happen if Bryan is elected, because he will not be elected. He pussed the high-water mark of his popularity a few daysafter his nonzero. mark of his popularity a few days after his nomina tion. The Pops at their Convention gave him his quietus, although be needed none. Among those I know in this State there are as many McKinley as Sryan men. The Republican State Central Commit ee at their meeting in Denver on the 28th declared

by a big majority for McKinley.

I am not particularly stuck on McKinley, but I will vote for him. Business men in the West are not so much opposed to the gold standard as they are to th bastard sort of a way of maintaining it we have had during these years. We now have an alleged gold reserve of \$100,000,000 to sustain \$800,000,000 of paper. When we resumed specie payments the same re-serve was intended to maintain \$346,000,000 of green backs at par. Besides this, the reserve is a football. It the gold men in the East would go in for selling bonds enough to raise the reserve to \$250,000,000, and then provide an effective way of protecting it, the Western men would join hands with them and be happy. If men would join hands with them and be happy. If we must have a gold standard, then we want it set up in a way it will command confidence, or we do no want it at all. If that were done, or if it were known that it could be done, Bryan could not carry ten I am simply amazed at the letters I am getting from

the Past about the probabilities of Bryan's election. Hardly any one here believes in it. If there is any real danger, it must be because there are more sliverites, cranks, and fools in the East than in the West. rather think this is true.

I felt sure the Democrata would cut off their own

eads, and they have done it by nominating Bryan Yours most truly,

Five Wage Earners and Their Boss, To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: We are the entineer and the four foremen in a factory in this city and have held our places for some years. Our pay ranges from \$70 to \$120 a month. The hands get \$14 o \$15 a week. Most of our output is sold abroad and for gold value.

We heard that our Boss was for the straight Demo cratic ticket-Bryan and silver-and so we talked over the matter and got muddled on what would happen to us if we got on to a silver basis. We can' afford risks, so we drew up a paper guaranteeing us full value of our present wages; that is, if sliver proves to be worth fifty cents on its present current rate, then our wages to be doubled, and so on up or

We handed it to the Boss and asked him to sign it. He looked queer and said be could not sign, for he said. "Wages will then depend on two things-first, the supply and demand for labor, and then the value of the money you are paid in." Anyway he would not sign, and we have talked it over again and con-cluded to vote for McKinley and gold. We would rather stay as we are and have our wages

depend on one thing, as they do now, than on two hings, as they will then.

We now advise all wage earners to ask their em ployers to sign such a paper as we gre ployers to sign such a paper as we drew up. It seems to be a practical sort of way to find out how to vote for your own good, and makes you see that your fu-ture is twice as uncertain if Bryan and sliver win as FIVE WAGE EARNERS

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.

Sound Democracy in West Virginia. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: Please permit an

American citizen to concur in the suzgestion widely talked of at present of the nomination of a full "Old Democratic" ticket that will ignore the foolish ideas of the Populistic part of the Democracy, and will adopt or renew the old traditions of the party. The idea would best serve as a home for thousands of the Southern and Western Democrata who are to-day absolutely without a place wherein to take their stand lu the coming muddle

There are thousands of honest Democrats here and n every Southern and Western State who will go t the polls and will vote the Democratic ticket be they are Democrats: but if there be two tickets, the peratic and the new "Democratic," they will flock to the old banner by hundreds in every precinct hereby splitting the Bryan strength in those State and defeating him when all other methods may fall, and at the same time preserving the organization of the Democratic party.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Vn., Aug. 8.

An Open Letter to Mr. Bryan.

The Hon, William J. Bryan.
DEAR Sin; I see by the papers that you are a good Presbyterian. I am glad, for I wish your advice. I am the President of a college in Asla in which there are 300 students and twelve American and several

native instructors. Many years ago good Presbyterians like yourself and other good men gave money for the college, all of which was invested in this country in railroad and other bonds. The college is supported on the interest from these bonds. Now, when your financial plan is perfected in paying all indebteuress and interest in aliver dollars, which will be worth in Asia only haif a dollar, you can see that the college will be ruined. Therefore, do you advise us to sell now all o bonds and invest the proceeds in English or other

foreign securities?

If you do not think this the best plan, would you be willing to suggest to the owners of silver double our investments? They might not be willing to do this from a feeling of benevolence, but they might do it out of gratitude to you, for the free com mage of silver, you know, will double the price of their builton on hand and the price of all future outputs Yours truly, New Yorks, Aug. 7.

Asia. benevolence, but they

A Demand for Pine as Currency. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In regard to sliver

at 16 to 1 some persons have recommended the use copper in preference; others have rec other things. Now, what we should use is pins. Don't you remember when you was a boy what an admira-ble currency pins made? Call each plu one cent and ble currency pins made? Call each pin one cent and each safety pin a dollar. A man who earns two dollars a day would get two hundred common pins, or two safety pins a day. Wheat would go up to two dollars a bushel, or two hundred pins. Everybody would have pins. This is the currency we want, beer, five pins; pestage, two pins; butter, fifty pins a pood; eags, twenty pins a dozen.

What we want is pins. This would allow us all to safetaven. Now, with allver the mine owner has the safetaven. Now, with allver the mine owner has the safetaven. Now, with allver the mine owner has the safetaven. So, it would be with the copper, but pins as ethe thing we all have. Bryan has pins. So has Watson, Sickinley, Hanna, Sewall, Hill. Astor, Vanderbilt. Pins are something the rich and poor all possess. Give us pins for currency! Pin Currency.

New York, Aug. 6.

Who Not! Why Not! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: The silver advo-

cates charge their opponents with seeking to discriminate against and to degrade silver, but are they not guilty of doing the very same when they insist upon the continuance of the ratio of 16 to 1. Why not say at once that from this forward gold and silver shall be of equal value, and that in once of one shall be the equivalent of an ounce of none of one shall be the equivalent of an ounce of none of one shall be the commercial difference between gold and silver when the mint laws were adopted. Now that the remarked in the mint laws were adopted. Now that the variety of the commercial difference and place the two metals on an equal footing? It strikes me that to be logical the silver men should insist upon absolute equality, or size recognize the sectual commercial difference which the 16 to 1 ratio does not do.

E.G.D. ates charge their opponents with seeking to discrimREPUDIATION AND WAR POWER.

The Nation's Safety Is in the Soundness of the Nation's Credit.

TO THE EDITOR, OF THE SUN-Sir: The Venezuelan Commission has not yet made its report. The Monroe doctrine must be main tained. Cuba is yet in revolution, and Spanish hatred of America grows bitterer daily. The Hawallan Islands yet knock at our western loors, and rich Canada lies across our northern border. The causes which may lead America to war are multitudiuous; they arise unforeseen and without warning. The nations of the world now lie at white heat and a zephyr may bring the flames of war. When the struggles come America will have to play her part or go down

in defeat and dissolution.

War cannot be maintained without money, and money cannot be had without credit. Credit will not be extended to a nation of repudiators. Sydney Smith said of America it 1803: "This, perhaps, is the only advantage of repudiation. The Americans cannot gratify their avarice and ambition at once; they cannot cheat and conquer at the some time. The warlike power of every country depends on their three per cents. If Casar were to reappear upon earth. Wettenhall's list would be more im portant than his Commentaries; Rothschild would open and shut the temple of Janus; Thomas Baring, or Bates, would probably com mand the Tenth Legion, and the soldiers would march to battle with loud cries of Scrip and Omnium reduced, Consuls, and Cesar! Now the Americans have cut themselves off from all resources of credit. Having been as dishones as they can be, they are prevented from being as foolish as they would wish to be. In the whole habitable globe they cannot borrow guinea, and they cannot draw the sword be cause they have not money to buy it."

America may well hesitate before she soils her nation's banner and her bonds with the shameful word "Repudiation," Mr. STERLING, Ky., Aug. 10.

The Boston Woman and Her \$800. To the Editor of Thi Sux-Sir: May I present for he consideration of any of your renders inclined to

favor the Chicago platform a somewhat perplexing Alout a year ago a self-supporting maiden lady re siding near Boston, who, by many years of thrift, had accumulated some \$800, consulted me in regard to he investment of her savings. At that time he money was in a savings bank, drawing three per cent. With so meagre au income she was dissat isfied, and she finally asked me whether, as a favor to her, I would consent to take the money and so inves it as to enable her to receive a somewhat better re urn than she seemed able to secure for herself. did to, giving her a note amply secured, drawing in terest at six per cent, and psymble at a definite time.

But recent political events have excited anxiety. In nawer to her quest ons, I have informed her that my note, when due, will be payable in "the lawful mone; of the United States." If McKinley is elected, that money will be what it is to-day—"as good as gold." money will be wint it is to-day—as good as good.
But if fryan is elected? What "lawful money" will
be worth in that case I cannot tell her. If the platform principles of Democracy (pro tempore) are carried out, and the colmage of silver is unlimited, she
may be lawfully paid in a currency of which the purchasing power of the dollar is one-half what it is to

day.

Now I find myself utterly unable to persuade this intoligent woman that she will not be cheated if ever the law compels her to receive her \$800 in 50 cent toligran, in place of the money she loaned only a year day on the equivalent of gold. I have most careful or explained what the Populists call "the crime of 1873" but absolutely without effect. "What has that to do with my case?" she asks, and I cannot tell. She insists that it will be no better than robbery to pay her thus. But "robbery" is a most unpleasant word to apply to the practical working of the principles of a great po lifeal party, supported by men who are supported be as honest as others—the late President of a New York hank, Mr. St. John, for example. What would be have said in my place? Is there not some bold and weighty argument that would satisfy these objections, and make one entirely content with the possibility of losing half the savings of many years, if only the cause of free silver may triumb? I grant that it would seem an utterly mean and contemptible act to pay this debt in a depreciated currency; and yet, if the Chicago platforu is the expression of common honesty, good faith, and fair play, such payment must be right when the Populist platform shall be the law of the land.

If it be said that this woman's misfortune and comparative poverty should secure for her repayment in coin of equal intrinsic value to that which she loaned, then we lay down the principle that the same law must be applied differently when it affects different classes of the community. And upon what principle has this woman a claim for payment in the currency of to day which does not apply to the millions of depositors in savings banks and building associations?

Althele on the State of Washington. Now I find myself atteriv unable to persuade this in-oligent woman that she will not be cheated if ever the

A Libel on the State of Washington.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir; In The Sun of

Honday is an editorial article entitled, "Let Us Have the Minister's Name." It quotes an alleged interview published in the Clereland Citizen with a delegate to the recent National Populist Convention. While I cannot believe such statements were made by any sane man, it is too bed that they should be given great publicity by their reproduction The published statement referred to as being made by a Presbyterian minister is a base slander on the State of Washington and its citizens. Scarcely six

years in the Union of States, Washington has a proud record for enterprise, loyalty, and honesty. It has had its trials with anti-Chinese riots and the industrial army, but in each case lawless; trial army, but in each case lawlessness was sup-pressed, and will be so long as the State has such men as Gov. McGraw, Judge Hanford, and ex Chief Justice The dominant party in Washington is the Republican party, and this year, before the

tion assembled, the Washington Republicans adopted with an overwhelming majority a gold standard platform in unequivocal terms. The only rival of the hepublican party this year in the state is the Populiat party, while there are many good men in this party there, the party is directed largely by men pleasers.

At the spring election in Seattle the Republican

there, the party is directed largely by men pleasers and place hunters.

At the spring election in Seattle the Lopublican party was overwhelmingly successful against a party made up of a fusion of Democrats and Populists, and the direct issue was made against the Populists, and the result was as above.

If the person referred to in the alleged interview is not a myth, it want to say as a person born in California and reared in the State of Washington, and who never was in the East until a year ago, that the minister does not represent any thing or anybody in washington. The interview is a lifted of the dirtiest sort on the property of the dirtiest sort on the property of the dirtiest are counted there in North State, When the ballots are counted there in North State, when the hallots are counted McKin cy and donest money will be triumphant.

New YORS, Aug. 11.

J. Park Henderson.

A Suggested Badge for Democrats. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Herewith a design for a badge for Democrats who will swallow som things they may not like in order to save their cour



The star of Democracy bears the head of Major M. Kinley, a square American, in the centre, and on the five points the letters O. W. D., N. P., which, being interpreted, mean Old War Demecrat, as contradisti gu shed from Copperheads and Doughfaces, and No Populism, which word covers all the horrors threatoned by Aligeldism and the cuit of the Boy Promul-

gator of Phrases. OLD WAR DEMOCRAT. A Jerseyman Wants the Monopoly of Free

Columbe.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Silver enough to make the standard dollar can be purchased to-day for about fifty-three-cents. If I buy a quantity of the pure metal, the necessary insterial for alloy, get moulds or dies, in fact set up a column plant, and proceed to manufacture "silver dollars," making them exactly like those turned out by the United States Mint in weight and fineness as well as in appearance, I could make a "pot of money" if the foreservation. could make a " pot of money" if the Government should let me alone

As long as I did not overdo it my percentage of As long as I did not overdo it my percentage of profit would be very high. I would make a double profit in fact, for I could pay each dollar of my debta —I have some—with money that cost me little more than half a dollar and could buy a dollar's worth of what I need, lodging, food, fact, clothes, labor, for my fifty-three or fifty-three confly-double some sort of a million airo before I glutted the market.

To you suppose that the Sixteen-to-Oners would consider me bonest if I did this? And if not, why not? In you suppose if I did this? And it not, way consider me bonest if I did this? And it not?

They want the Government to embark in that enterprise, with the difference that it is not to be allowed to guard against overdoing it, as I would, but must make fifty three-cent "dollars" out of all the sliver offered to it.

Would not it be better to let me or some other fellow do the buncoing on a comparatively small scale rather than make a gigantic "crook " of the nation?

SOUTH ORANGE,

The Old Story of the Famous Rhetortelan. In ancient times a man having a shaky cause to defend asked a Famous Rhetorician to compose a speech for him to deliver in its favor.

The Famous Rhetorician elaborated a speech for his

client and read it aloud to him.

client and read if aloud to him.

"Magnificont." exclaimed the client, enraptured at the cloquence.

The next day he brought the speech back to the Famous Rhetorician and said: "When I heard you deliver this speech it seemed to me the most convincing argument I ever heard. But on reading it over again I became doubtful; and, reading it still once more, it seemed to me arrant rubbish."

"Silly man," answered the Famous Rhetorician. "Silly man," answered the Famous Rhetorician;
"you forget that your audience will hear it but once."

MORE BLUSTER FROM SPAIN.

Ingratitude Shown for the Services Rem-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12,-It can be said that the Minister of Spain at Washington has not been seriously disturbed by the anti-American combast in which members of the Spanish Cortes and certain other high personages at Madrid have recently indulged, even though some of the language directed against this country has been both bellicose and impertment. leffor Dupuy de Lome makes allowance for the peculiarities of the Spanish character, for the ombativeness of the speakers, for the party strife that exists in Spain, and for the misunderstanding of the conduct of the American Gove ernment that is so widely prevalent there, makes allowance for Spain's vindletiveness against the Cuban insurgents, who have humiliated the Spanish army, and, as many Spaniards believe, receive constant encouragement from this country. When, there fore, there is, as there has been in Spain within a few weeks, a renewal of last year's cry for var with the United States, he is not alarmed by the prospect of hostilities. When a Carlist Deputy or a former Minister anxious to get into office again, or a discredited General of the army makes threats against this country, he is for from regarding it as certain that the peace is to be broken. He has obtained, during his residence here, more knowledge of the power of

far from regarding it as certain that the poace is to be broken. He has obtained, during his residence here, more knowledge of the power of the United States than is possessed by the belligerent politicians of Madrid, and he is aware that Spain would lone something more than Cubs it these mea were to have their way.

The despatches sent by Señor Dupny from Washington to Madrid have had a controlling influence upon the Lanovas Ministry. It can be said that they have been replete with diplomatic political, and military information. They have contained statements well fitted to serve as a warning to the Madrid authorities. Their character has not been concealed from the State Department of this Government, and it has undoubtedly affected the conduct of two countries. He possesses the confidence of the Spanish Premier, and is in favor with Secretary Olney. He is incentous in his negotiations, and skilful in the presentation of the phases of any case with which he deals. He is a cautious man; he is always on the alert, and he handles the business of his office in such naws, as to attain the desired end. All the diplomatists in Washington speak highly of his success in inducing Mr. Cleveland to Issue his proclamation against the fitting out of ships for the service of the Cuban insurgents.

While thus gaining important advantages for Spain, and aboring to ma natalit the peaces between the two countries, he can but protest against the foolish cries for war which have conflict, as he believed, Spain for the service of the Cuban insurgents.

While thus gaining important advantages for Spain, and allowing to ma natalit the peaces between the two countries, he can but protest against the foolish cries for war which have one and the chandler of Depondic, who, seeking in the collection of the same time, in the Senate at Madrid, spoke in language yet more belificone, it was Senator Pando who, at one time, in the Senate at Madrid spoke in the same time, in the Senate at Madrid spoke in the senate of the particular for which t

Shed His Skin.

From the Fiorida Citizen.

The case of John Allen, an S-year-old boy of this place, is puzzling the physicians. Six weeks ago an orange thorn penetrated the boy's hip, inflammation followed, and the boy was soon horribly swellen from head to foot. Finally the swelling subsided, butthe boy immediately began to shed his skin. That on the face came off separately, but from the neck down the cuticle remained intact and moved off by way of the hands and feet without breaking. The cuticle was five days in passing off, and during that time the boy remained on the bed wriggling like a snake at moiting time, The child seemed to be in no pain, but complained of a ticyling rensation and of a crawling of the flesh. When the cuticle had been shed the boy immediately recovered and is now as well as ever. The akin which is shied is on exhibition at a physician's office. It is a perfect cast of the human form from the neck down, and is about the consistency of hard give, which it much resembles. From the Florida Citizen

Mexican Firemen a Tride Late.

From the Mexican Herald. Last night at 11:45 an alarm of fire was given rom the Pasco de la Reforma. The conflagra-Last night at 11:45 an alarm of fire was given from the Paseo de la Reforma. The conflagration proved to be that of a frame house on the Paseo, beyond the statue of Cuauhtemor, belonging to the estermed capitalist, Don Delfin Sanchez. Mr. Eduardo Velazquez, indefatigable as usual, was on the spot, and, in the absence of the fire brigade dictated to his subsordinates the most effective measures for further isolating the fire. Buckets of water were drawn from the ditches and thrown round the burning area to prevent the spread of the flames.

Agreeably to its customary impartiality the Herald is obliged to state that the Fire Department did not appear on the scene until 1:50 A. M.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Mr. Stuart Merrill and Mr. Francis Viele Griffin, both of whom write in French, are the only two poets that America now owns, according to M. de Wyzewa, a recent French decadent critic. Cricket was first played in England in 1598 at a place called Broad-halfpenny Common in wast-ern Hampshire. It is proposed to celebrate in some way the tercentenary of the change from "club ball" to cricket,

A painful scandal has come to light in Paris,

where a cadet in the École Polytechnique of high enough standing to be a candidate for the artillery service, has been arrested for stealing the watches and jewelry of his fellow students. Tunis, Tonkin, the Congo, and Madagascar form the ideal quadrilateral of France's colonial domain according to M. Hanotaux in his speech at the unveiling of Jules Ferry's statue, and the credit for establishing it belongs to "Le Ton-

Two brothers of Tortosa in Spain, peasants quarrelled recently over a couple of hens that had done some slight damage in the yard of one of them. One brother thereupon split the other's head open with an axe, killed his wife, his two children, and the servant girl, and left the country. Mr. Robert Sherrard Ecnnedy, who writes under the name of Robert Sherrard, has just racovered \$1,250 damages from the London Frening News and Post, which had stated that he was not only an associate of Oscar Wilde, but was guilty of the same kind of offences with

the latter was charged. Capt, Deasy, an English army officer who is trying to cross Thibet from west to cast, is going to make a curious attempt to solve the mystery of the final outlets of the Thibetan rivers. He will throw soldered tin cans into the chief streams he neets, enclosing in them notices written in French and English on parchment, in the hope that they will be picked up in the lower waters of the Brah-

maputra, Salween, or Mekong.

An old gentleman of Ecstenholz in Belgium, had lived in perfect harmony with his wife for fifty five years, celebrating his golden wed-ding five years ago, disagreed with her lately as to the disposal of a piece of land which he did not wish to leave to a daughter who had mishe He waited till his wife was asleep, knocked her skull in with a hoe, and then went into his barn and hanged himself. A big awordfish caught at Reggio di Calabria

was recently presented to the Pope. It was taken up the marble staircase of the Vatican on the back of a strong porter, who was preceded and followed by and followed by squads of the Swiss guard. In the Pope's antechamber the fish was stretched out on a white cloth upon a marble table, sur rounded by lemons and oranges and covered with lemon and laurel leaves. Near it was placed the fishing gear with which it had been caught, the pole, nets, and arras. Pope Leo came out to see the sah, walking erect and looking very strong for him, and had a long talk with the Capuchin monk wh had come to present the fish to him in behalf of the Reggio fishermen.